

J. N. VEIT KILLS HIS MOTHER

SHOTS HER IN BED, AND GAS DOES FOR HIM.

This at the Ansonia—Stock Exchange Member Married Secretly, Actress Whom Family Didn't Recognize—otherwise Crime is Unexplained.

J. Nelson Veit, the floor member of the Stock Exchange brokerage firm of Veit, Lyon & Co. of 118 Broadway and a prominent member of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of New York, shot and killed his mother, Mrs. Felix Veit, in her apartment at the hotel Ansonia, Seventy-third street and Broadway, some time between midnight and morning yesterday, and then took his own life by inhaling gas in the bathroom next to the bedroom where his mother's body lay. A few hours later close friends of Veit learned that he had been married a little over a year and that his wife was living at the Chatsworth at Seventy-second street and Riverside Drive, only a few blocks from his mother's home.

Although members of the Veit family would not say whether J. Nelson Veit's secret marriage in September of last year had been known to them before the young man's death revealed the circumstance, one who represented some of the family in legal way said last night he understood that Mrs. Veit had known of her son's marriage but consistently had refused to recognize the woman he had married, and that her action in this regard had caused a breach between mother and son.

The wife told a close friend of her husband's yesterday that she had no reason to believe that her husband's mother had borne her any ill will. She spoke as if she had been on intimate terms with the elder Mrs. Veit, and added that she had spoken to her mother-in-law over the telephone on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Veit, a sister-in-law of Mrs. Felix Veit, who had lived with her on the fourth floor of the Ansonia since Mrs. Veit's return from Europe a few days ago, was the one who discovered that mother and son lay dead in rooms adjoining the one she had occupied on Tuesday night. It was a little after 8 o'clock yesterday morning that Miss Veit, who occupied one of the two bedrooms in the suite of five rooms, dressed and went to Mrs. Veit's room to rouse her.

She saw Mrs. Veit lying in her bed with her face to the wall and she saw that there was blood on the woman's hair. Miss Veit did not approach the bed but hurried to the telephone and called first her nephew, Joseph E. Baruch, who lives at 22 West Seventy-third street, then the hotel manager, downstairs, Mr. Baruch, Dr. Thornley, the house physician, and the manager appeared at the door of the Veit apartments at about the same time. The men went into Mrs. Veit's bedroom, while Miss Veit remained outside.

They found that Mrs. Veit had been shot once through the back of the head slightly behind the left ear and a second time through the back beneath the left shoulder blade. The bed linen was powdered in two spots and a bullet hole penetrated the counterpane, blanket and sheet, indicating, so it appeared, that the person who had held the revolver had muffled its noise by wrapping the muzzle about with the bed clothes. Coroner's Physician Lehane agreed with Dr. Thornley that death had been instantaneous.

While the three men were making the first hasty examination of Mrs. Veit's body neither they nor Miss Veit had the least notion of who the murderer had been. A few minutes later, when Miss Veit was pacing up and down the hall outside the bedroom, she noticed the odor of gas. She tried the bathroom door and found it locked. Then she broke open the bathroom door and found the body of the murdered woman's son.

It was evident that Nelson Veit had planned his own death as carefully as he had his mother's. His hat and overcoat hung on a hook above the bathtub. Over a chair he had hung his coat and waistcoat so carefully that there was not a wrinkle in them. His collar and necktie lay on the seat of the chair.

The young man's body was stretched along the floor of the bathroom, and a bath mat rolled into a pillow supported his head. Gas was flowing from open cracks near the bathtub. A revolver with two empty chambers lay on a dressing table by the side of the body.

Coroner Dooley and Dr. Lehane examined the bodies about noon. Dr. Lehane thought that Mrs. Veit and her son had been dead about six hours. From Miss Veit the coroner learned that Mrs. Veit, a widow since her son Nelson was 17 years old, had lived at the Ansonia since the hotel was opened, spending each summer at a home she had in France. Miss Veit said that so far as she knew Nelson had been living with his mother in the Ansonia during her residence there. While the mother was in Europe recently Nelson had gone to a place somewhere in the country, Miss Veit said, but she was sure that he had occupied his room in his mother's apartments since her return ten days ago. The hotel manager also said that Nelson had lived at the Ansonia since Mrs. Veit's return.

On Tuesday night, Miss Veit continued, Nelson sat down to a game of cards with his mother and her nephew. He seemed in the best of spirits. About 10 o'clock he went to the telephone and spoke to some one, whose name Miss Veit did not hear. He said something about going downtown to learn the election returns, after which he put on his overcoat and walked out. Some of the bellboys told the coroner that they had seen Veit reading the ticker in the hotel corridor at about that time.

Miss Veit said that she retired with Mrs. Veit about 12 o'clock. Miss Veit, who in her nephew's bed in a room removed from that occupied by Mrs. Veit. She did not hear the young man return, nor was there a sound to disturb her the whole night through. Some of the clerks or bellboys in the hall downstairs could tell when Veit came back to the hotel. The elevator operator did not remember having taken him upstairs.

A close friend of Nelson Veit, hearing of the man's death, went to the Ansonia at about noon. There he learned for the first time that he had been married and that his widow lived only a few blocks away. He said later that he heard the news from a relative of the Veits. This friend went to the Chatsworth and broke the news to Mrs. Veit, who was a stranger to him. She told him of her marriage. The ceremony had been performed at the Church of the Transfiguration in Twelfth-ninth street on September 27, 1907, she said. She gave no reason why her husband had kept the wedding secret, but she said that Mrs. Veit, her mother-in-law, had known of it from the first. The young woman spoke as if she had been on excellent terms with her husband's mother, and she made no mention of there having been any breach between them. Mrs. Veit and his mother because of their marriage.

The Rev. George H. Houghton, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, found the entry of Veit's marriage in his parish records last night. It gave the maiden name of Mrs. Veit as Clara Moore. Her address at that time was 110 West Forty-seventh street. Later in the afternoon Capt. Reidy of the West Sixty-eighth street station heard of the whereabouts of Mrs. Veit and called upon her. She told the captain of her marriage, giving the date October 28, 1907, as the day. Last night she sent word to the

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If it was willful, the officers were guilty as if the act had been done with their own hands. The criminal act was not affected if the money was not actually received and if it was not received it was made. Nor was it necessary for the actual cash to be taken, nor did it matter whether the refund was in cash or by check. But the jury must be satisfied that application there must have been conversion for personal benefit. Every unauthorized taking of personal property was conversion. To be found guilty of conversion a man must be found to have deprived the bank of its funds or its credit without authority.

The judge said that as he viewed the testimony the reports of the bank had been made solely on the books of the bank. Any entry in the books of the bank was meant to indicate a state of things other than as they really existed, whether done personally or by direction, was false entry. If acts were done which necessarily resulted in a false entry which was the entry false. The clerk writing them was as much a more instrument as was the pen with which he wrote. The intent which the jury must find, if they found one, was to injure the bank or to deceive any one who might be sent to examine the bank.

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As counsel for the defense had often spoken of "motives," the judge explained to the jury that motive was the inducement of intent, and that similarly motive—incapable often of being proved—was to be inferred likewise, motive inducing the intent with which an act was committed. For counsel to be proved it was not necessary that there be a formal agreement or an agreement as to formal method. If two or more men positively or tacitly agreed to do an act for the purpose of a wrongful act it was conspiracy. But our statutes—merciful to the conspirator, as the judge said—required not only that a conspiracy be intellectually

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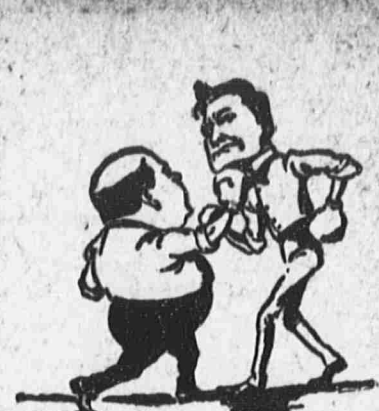
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ALL OVER

Now that the political campaign is over we fancy a good many men will turn again to the usual affairs of life.

Chief of these at this season is clothes.

Good times or bad—and we hope we've seen the end of the bad times—here are good clothes.

And to fit every figure—human and pecuniary.

Suits \$15 to \$45.

Overcoats \$15 to \$50.

Browning King & Company
Broadway at 32nd Street
Cooper Square at 5th Street
Fulton Street, Brooklyn

ROOSEVELT, 'SPECIAL EDITOR'

THE "OUTLOOK" ANNOUNCES HIS EMPLOYMENT.

Lyman Abbott's Paper Hails Him as "a World Leader" and Says That He Will Continue to Lead the World Through its Columns—To Write From Africa.

The Outlook, of which the Rev. Lyman Abbott is the editor, announced last night the part that President Roosevelt will have in the conduct of the newspaper after he retires from the Presidency. This is the statement:

On and after March 4, 1909, Theodore Roosevelt will be associated with the Outlook's editorial staff as special contributing editor.

As the beginning of the nineteenth century was characterized by the movement toward political democracy, so the beginning of the twentieth century has been characterized by a movement toward industrial democracy. In this world movement Theodore Roosevelt has been recognized as a world leader. No one who knows him has believed that his leadership would be confined to his own country, and our readers that this leadership, exercised for the last seven years in Presidential messages, will be exercised in the future through the columns of the Outlook, which will be the exclusive channel for the expression of his views on political, industrial and social topics.

Mr. Roosevelt will be more than a mere contributor. His headquarters will be at the Outlook's office and he will be in frequent and we hope in constant consultation with its staff. His position will thus be somewhat analogous to that of a consulting engineer who is called in to give the benefit of his expert cooperation to the staff of engineers in charge of a great undertaking like the Panama Canal. But the editorial control of the Outlook will remain unchanged. Mr. Roosevelt's contributions, though editorial in their nature, will be signed by his name and will be the absolutely free and unmodified expression of his personal convictions. We anticipate that on occasions both the interest and the value of the Outlook will be enhanced by frank discussions between this journal and its distinguished associate.

As already announced in these columns Mr. Roosevelt, after retiring from the Presidency, will sail for Africa and the reports of his scientific hunting expedition will be published exclusively in Scribner's Magazine. During this period his contributions on questions of the day will necessarily be somewhat restricted. Yet the Outlook will have the benefit of his foresight before he sails and will give to its readers occasional articles from his pen on topics of current interest which will foreshadow his larger editorial activity upon his return to his native land.

"The history of the world," says Hegel, "is none other than the progress of the consciousness of freedom." Ever since its birth in 1850 the Outlook has been endeavoring to interpret current history in the spirit of this definition. We count ourselves very happy in being promised in this work the cooperation of an America so eminent in the essential qualities of leadership as Theodore Roosevelt—high ideals, extraordinary quickness and largeness of vision, the long look ahead, a consistent and progressive political philosophy, practical wisdom in applying the great principles to present and prospective conditions, unflinching good humor, faith in God and in his fellow men and always indomitable and unquestioned courage.

LOST MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

Cuban Here on Hunt for Long Missing Document.

Remy Jimenez, a Spaniard, who is a civil engineer in the Department of the Interior, Cuba, is in New York trying to end successfully an eight year search for some record of his marriage to Maria Morales, which took place in Jersey City on April 23, 1894.

Yesterday he inserted this advertisement in a newspaper:

ABOUT seven o'clock (evening), April 23, 1894 Remy Jimenez married Maria Morales in brick house, Jersey City, two minutes walk from ferry. Middle aged official, thin gray hair, side whiskers, brown eyes, medium build, dressed in a suit, about 30, short, stout, light hair, clearly Spanish. Italian (Spanish interpreter) accompanied and acted as witness and official's or assistant's name and address.

Mr. Jimenez lost his marriage certificate when he was seized as a prisoner of war while trying to return to Cuba during the Spanish War. At the outbreak of the war he was in New York; his wife and children were in Havana. He took passage on the steamship Panama, which attempted to run Admiral Sampson's blockade. The steamship was captured and Mr. Jimenez was taken to Key West as a prisoner. He was later transferred to Fortress Monroe, where he was detained until the end of the war. His trunk in which were the marriage certificate with other papers was searched and returned to him containing only his clothes.

When he was released from Fortress Monroe he made inquiries about the certificate and was told that it had been sent to Washington. Investigation at Washington failed to produce the papers, and he could find no record of his marriage on file in Jersey City. In 1904 he met an interpreter in this city who had been present at the marriage, but the interpreter's hunt for the clergyman who had performed the ceremony was no more successful than his own.

Mr. Jimenez is at the Hotel Imperial. He will return to Cuba at the end of the month. Mr. Jimenez, who says he is a victim of consumption, explains that he is especially eager to secure the marriage certificate on account of his wife and children.

Lecture on Locomotives at Stevens.

A Lecture on "Latest Locomotive Improvements" will be given this afternoon by George L. Fowler, a consulting engineer of New York City, at Stevens Institute in Hoboken, N. J.

The lectures of the series are under the auspices of the Engineering Society, an undergraduate association whose aim is to broaden the viewpoint of the engineering students by opening up before them the possibilities and opportunities in the engineering world.

6750 a Month Alimony.

Justice Dayton in the Supreme Court signed an order yesterday amending the final decree of divorce obtained some weeks ago by Clara M. Hanan against Albert P. Hanan of the shoe manufacturing firm so as to provide that Hanan shall pay his former wife \$750 a month alimony until she either dies or remarries.

McClure's

Raised its price

with the October Number, 1907, from 10 cents to 15 cents a copy or from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a year. Yet we are selling net, more copies of McClure's every month than we did a year ago.

458,124 copies per month

That is the average monthly edition of McClure's for the 12 issues following the advance in price.

Our subscription list

increased during the past 12 months 48,000 copies per month.

We are now mailing, exclusive of news-stand sales, 238,055 COPIES PER MONTH to as many different paid subscribers. During October of this year we received nearly three times as many subscriptions as in the same month last year—as many as in October and November of last year.

And yet we are increasing

our sales on the news-stands! During the last three months we have sold 50,000 more copies through newsdealers than during the preceding three months.

All of which shows

that there is an enormous and ever increasing number of families in which McClure's Magazine is an institution—families in which the Magazine will be read no matter what the price or the conditions.

THAT IS VALUABLE CIRCULATION

December edition 460,000 Forms close Nov. 10

The Traveled Man

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Manufacturers Said to Have Decided Upon \$4 a Ton Reduction.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 4.—It is reported here that the United States Steel Corporation and other makers of rails have agreed to cut the price from \$28 to \$24, and that the railroads have agreed to order largely at the reduced price.

According to the report this agreement was reached at a meeting held in New York last night, and it was to have gone into effect regardless of the result of Tuesday's election.

Port Henry Wins the County Seat of Essex County.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Port Henry defeats Westport in the vote for changing the county seat from Elizabethtown, Essex county, to either Port Henry or Westport. Port Henry's majority is 1,600.

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